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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Letter Nos. 6 and C. 241, dated the 22nd July and 25th August 1916, from the Special Revenue Officers, Malnad Improvement Committees of Kadur and Hassan Districts and Shimoga District, respectively, submitting a report on the progress of measures undertaken by the Malnad Improvement Committees, during the half-year ended 30th June 1916.

ORDER No. 2722-7—SAN. 19-16-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1916.

Recorded.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvements, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
The Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga.
The Deputy Commissioners and Chairmen, Malnad Improvement Committees.

A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORKS UNDER THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN THE KADUR AND HASSAN DISTRICTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

PARA 6 OF THE GOVERNMENT ORDER OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.

1. *Clearance of rank vegetation, etc.*—(*a*) No fresh works in either of the districts were sanctioned during the half-year under report and only a sum of Rs. 74-12-0 was spent in the Kadur District in making payments towards works sanctioned in the preceding half-year.

Towards 18 and 14 works of an estimated value of Rs. 3,395 and 4,653-8-0 sanctioned since the commencement of the operation in the Kadur and Hassan Districts, respectively, payments to an extent of Rs. 683-11-9 and Rs. 482-4-1 were made out of Government funds in the respective districts; and a good deal of the remaining portion of these sanctioned works as also many fresh works were got done by the villagers in accordance with the opinion of the Committees that Government money on these works should not be spent except in special cases. The annexed statement No. I shows the detailed particulars of the works sanctioned and the amount spent thereon till the end of the half-year under report in the Kadur and Hassan Districts.

(*b*) At the suggestion of the District Committees, endeavours were made to induce raiyats to undertake this work themselves without any cost to Government and as a result about 912 acres in 178 villages in the Kadur District and about 508 acres in 173 villages in the Hassan District, including an appreciable part of the sanctioned works as well were cleared of rank vegetation by the raiyats themselves since the commencement of the operations. The value of work turned out by the villagers is estimated roughly at Rs. 11,720 and Rs. 9,095 respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts.

In addition to the above, an enormous amount of lantana clearing work has also been done in several villages. But owing to the extensive nature of the work, it is difficult to state the exact area so cleared.

2. *Providing good drinking water.*—(*a*) *Sinking new wells.*—During the half-year under report, three fresh wells in the Kadur District and eight wells in the Hassan District were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,041 and Rs. 5,064, respectively, thus making the total number of well works undertaken in the respective districts since the inception of the scheme, forty-six and thirty-one respectively. Of these sanctioned works, thirty-eight wells in the Kadur District and thirty in the Hassan District were actually started and twenty-three of the former and sixteen of the latter are already complete, providing good drinking water to the villagers. All the remaining wells would have also been complete, had it not been for the great difficulty and inconvenience experienced by the well work contractors in securing the blasting materials. In fact, the progress of about twenty wells in the Hassan District was held up for over two months for want of dynamite which was difficult to get on account of war and endeavours to obtain the same from other than the usual channels also failed. Fortunately on learning that some quantities were available at the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the same was obtained and the well works were pushed on to some extent. The details of progress of these well works are given in the appended Statements II (*a*) and II (*b*).

(*b*) *Improvement to existing wells.*—Four new works under the head were sanctioned during the half-year under report in the Kadur District with an estimated cost of Rs. 432-4-5, in addition to the one sanctioned during the previous half year. All these were started and are now complete. No such work was either sanctioned or undertaken in the Hassan District. The appended statement No. III, shows the progress of the works under this head.

(*c*) *Larger Water-supply Projects.*—The marginally noted four Water-supply projects were investigated by the Kadur District Committee since the beginning. The Kalasa Water-supply Project had undergone investigation and scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer and two or three alternative estimates were pending consider-

1. Kalasa Water-supply project.
2. Indavara " do
3. Sollebyle " do
4. Balehonnur " do

ation of Government. But for some reason or other the project was not taken up for actual execution and correspondence on the subject was re-started by this office and a personal interview with the Chief Engineer resulted in the sanction of Government being obtained for the carrying out of the project at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000, the Kalasa temple contributing the major portion of the funds. The work has been ordered to be carried out by the Public Works Department agency.

Rough estimates amounting to Rs. 2,808 and Rs. 3,240, respectively, in respect of the Indavara and Sollebyle projects were sanctioned by the Committee in December 1915. A sum of Rs. 750 was promised by the Indavara villagers as contribution towards Indavara project. Rs. 200 has been collected and credited in the Taluk Cutcherry and endeavours are being made to collect the balance. The preliminary work connected with the scheme has also been started.

As regards the Sollebyle Water-supply project, it was decided to catch the water of the Hireguddadahalla, a mile and a half above the Sollebyle travellers' bungalow and lead it down by gravitation. After a rough estimate for the work was sanctioned, it was brought to notice that the washings of certain coffee estates found their way into the halla and it was decided that before actually starting work investigation should be made as to whether it was not possible to divert the estate drainage and secure uncontaminated water from the halla. That point is now being looked into.

There is also the Balehonnur Water-supply project under consideration. The investigation of the project has now been taken on hand and the work will actually be undertaken as soon as contribution to an extent of Rs. 2,000 is assured and collected towards the cost thereof.

3. *Timber facilities for house-building.*—Concessions of the grant of building materials from the State and District Forests at half the seigniorage rates to the house-builders, whether agriculturists or non-agriculturists, sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 1702-7—Ft. 40-14-3, dated 27th August 1914, are being freely availed of with advantage by the villagers whenever they build houses either in the extensions of their old villages or in the new village site when the whole of their villages is shifted to healthier and more elevated localities. As applications for these concessions are generally made by the raiyats to the Amildars who invariably bestow their immediate attention to this matter, no action was found necessary on the part of either this office or the District Committees in this behalf. Government have further extended the concession by empowering the Deputy Commissioners and Chairman to order the free grants of timber from the District Forests within the prescribed scale when construction of suitable buildings has to be encouraged or where villages are shifted from insanitary areas (*vide* Government Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, dated 1st March 1916). No application for this further concession was received in this office during the half-year under report.

4. (*a*) *Improvement of Drainage.*—No fresh work under this head was sanctioned during the half-year under report in either of the Districts of Kadur and Hassan. Works involving the payment of Rs. 977-11-6 and Rs. 11-12-3 were carried out during the said period towards works sanctioned before the present half-year. Out of 12 and 10 works sanctioned respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts since the commencement, 11 and 9 works were actually undertaken and all of them are now complete. Particulars regarding the progress of these works are given in the enclosed Statement No. IV.

(*b*) *Keeping paddy fields away from villages.*—The action taken in this respect is to shift the villages themselves which are rendered insanitary by their close proximity to the paddy fields to more elevated and healthier localities instead of removing paddy fields from the vicinity of dwelling houses. This method of dealing with the question, it may be mentioned, was also approved by Government in their Order No. 4405-11—San. 60-15-2, dated 17th December 1915.

Under this head, twenty-one villages in the Kadur District and thirty-three in the Hassan District were dealt with since the beginning. Out of these in twelve villages in the Kadur District and in ten in the Hassan District, people have already built houses on the new sites selected for either extension or shifting as the case may be. During the half-year under report, lands to an extent of 4 acres

4 guntas in the Thegur village and 3 acres and 14 guntas in the Sangameswarpet village of the Chikmagalur Taluk were acquired for the new village sites and a sum of Rs. 357-12-0 was paid to the owners of these lands as compensation. In respect of some of the remaining villages in the Kadur District and of several villages in the Hassan District, records relating to the acquisition or alienation proceedings regarding the lands selected for the purpose are in various stages of progress and in all cases where the land selected happened to be a Government waste or the owners thereof had no objection to part with it for houses being built thereon, steps have been taken to have the houses constructed on the new sites by granting permission in anticipation of the formal sanction of the acquisition or alienation of the land by the higher authorities.

5. *Separate accommodation for cattle.*—In all the new village extensions, the building of cattle sheds away from actual living rooms is insisted upon and several houses have been accordingly built. In the other villages, effort is being made to pursuade the villagers to erect separate sheds for their cattle and the advice has not met with much response. Recourse was also had to see the collection of manure deposited far away from the village proper and to provide necessary place for such manure pits wherever necessary. In the Muguthihalli village of the Chikmagalur Taluk, an acre of land was acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 75 for which the people contributed Rs. 50.

6. The Special Sanitary Officers of both the districts as also the executive staff of the Department are regularly importing instructions by way of friendly talk on Sanitation, etc., to the villagers during their visits. The undersigned also during the tours of inspection has been giving clear instructions to the villagers on hygenic living. The service of the itinerant lecturers of the Economic Conference is also being availed of for the purpose. Two pamphlets, both in Kannada and English, on "Qunine in the Treatment of Malaria" and on "Small pox and Vaccination" brought out by Mr. M. G. Samuel were got printed and distributed throughout the Malnad tracts of both the districts.

PARA 10, PREPARATION OF SCHEMES.

1. (*a*) *Travelling and Stationary Dispensaries.*—The Kadur District Committee did not approve of the idea of travelling dispensaries and accordingly recommended the establishment of fully equipped stationary dispensaries in the marginally noted six places and when particulars regarding accommodation available as also the cost, etc., were called for by Government for the establishment of dispensaries at Balur, Aldur and Attigundi, necessary information in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and the local people was furnished and the question was postponed to the current year as per Government Order in General Secretary's letter No. 5824—Med. 40-14, dated 10th February 1916.

1. Lakvalli.
2. Balur.
3. Aldur.
4. Attigundi.
5. Sangameswarapet
6. Santaveri.

But the Hassan District Committee suggested the establishment of dispensaries in the marginally noted three places in addition to a Maternity Hospital at Saklespur. The Government, however, while sanctioning two itinerant dispensaries during the previous half-year, ordered the actual opening of only one dispensary and a sum of Rs. 5,000, was sanctioned therefor. The dispensary which is located in the Bellur village about a mile from Sukravarsante, started work in June and has already become popular. The average number of cases attended to was about fifty when the undersigned inspected the dispensary. The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary is frequently on the move in the neighbourhood and the villagers gratefully appreciate the action of Government in sanctioning the dispensary.

1. Sukravarsante.
2. Cheekanahalli.
3. Kundur.

(*b*) *Distribution of Quinine.*—During the half-year under report, 30,000 tablets of quinine at a cost of Rs. 450 were got and distributed free in all parts of the malnad Tracts of the Kadur and Hassan Districts in addition to 47,442 powder packets, five lbs. sulphus and 80,000 tabloids of five grs. each that are being continuously distributed since the commencement of the operations. The drug which was looked on by the villagers with considerable disfavour in the earlier part of the campaign has become very popular and its efficacy has been well brought home

to the people so much so that it is found difficult to meet the demand for the same. There has also been an appreciable decrease in the number of malarial cases in several of the Malnad villages as the villagers themselves testify.

2. *Promotion of vaccination.*—Three candidates were trained in vaccination last year in each of the districts of Kadur and Hassan and employed after their return from training. These three Special Vaccinators in each of the districts continued to work during the half year under report. The number of cases done during the period is 410 and 845 respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts, the smaller number in the former district being due to the fact that work was started later than in Hassan District. These cases have almost always been verified by the Special Sanitary Officers concerned and the fact is regularly noted in their weekly diaries.

3. *Increase of midwives and nurses.*—During the half year under report, one candidate from each of the districts of Hassan and Kadur was deputed for training in midwifery in addition to three and five that were already under training, thus bringing the total number of candidates so deputed from the Kadur and Hassan District Committees four and six respectively.

The additional midwife sanctioned to the Hariharpur hobli in Government Order No. 9395-9—San. 94-14, dated 26th May 1915, joined duty in February 1916 and the two candidates who returned after training were also employed in the Hassan District and posted to Sukravarasante and Arehalli. Thus the number of Special midwives actually employed in the Kadur and Hassan Districts till now is three and two respectively and the number of cases attended by these Special midwives during the half year under report is twenty-eight and ten respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts. The midwives, in addition to attending to labor cases are also asked to distribute quinine in their respective localities and give general advice to the womenfolk as to what necessary care and precaution they should take during expectancy and after delivery. The midwife stationed at Hariharpur is under the direct orders of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the place while the midwives stationed at Aldur and Lakvalli are under the direct control of the patels concerned who generally see that the women attend to their work and not absent from their stations. The midwives stationed at Arehalli and Sukravarasante are under the orders and supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Arehalli and the Medical Officer in charge of the newly opened itinerent dispensary at Sukravarasante. It must be said that the system of stationing midwives in outlying villages is giving fair satisfaction and three or four more midwives in the Kadur and Hassan Districts will be posted during the ensuing year.

4. *Expansion of communication.*—(*a*) *Railways and Tramways.* The question of laying out railway from Chikmagalur to Kadur which was mooted in several Dasara Representative Assemblies is apparently still under the consideration of Government. The question of opening tramway from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and further on to Sringeri, if possible, has been undertaken by the Public Works and Railway authorities and it is already running from Tarikere to Lakvalli a distance of twelve miles. These questions were therefore not taken up by the M. I. Committee of the Kadur District. Similarly, the Hassan Committee are anxiously waiting for the completion of the Arsikere-Hassan line before making any further proposals.

(*b*) *Road works.*—No road work was sanctioned in the Hassan District during the period under report, but the one sanctioned last year was worked on and completed during the half year. A sum of Rs. 32-8-0 in payment of the final bill was spent over it and five new road works were undertaken for investigation and collection of contribution from the villagers.

In the Kadur District, three bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,780, were sanctioned during the half year and the three road works referred to in the report for the last half year are still under investigation as the contribution promised by the villagers has not yet been fully realised. The total number of works under this head is ten since the beginning, including the surveying work for the construction of a bridge across Anebiddahalla and to a loop road to connect the Tarikere-Augumbe road with Tirthahalli-Augumbe road in the Koppa Taluk. The

progress of these works is shown in the accompanying Statement No. V. A contribution of Rs. 1,000, has been collected and deposited in the Koppa Taluk Treasury in aid of the opening out of the Hariharpur-Bandigadi-Tirthahalli road. But as the projected road involves the construction of two bridges, sanction for one bridge was given by the Committee in April 1916. The work is being put in hand.

5. *Attraction of settlers.*—About twenty families of new settlers have come and settled down in the Bechirak village of Shantipur in the Tarikere Taluk. In the Chikmagalur Taluk, thirty families from the Vellore side and some Mahratta families from the Bellary District have newly come and settled down in the villages of Kusuvalakki sheds and Sangameswarapet respectively. All possible inducements are being offered to these new settlers by offer of free building sites and materials as also wells and other facilities. No new settlers from outside the Province have yet been attracted to the Hassan District.

6. *Improved registration of vital statistics.*—While the question of improving the registration of vital statistics was engaging the attention of the M. I. Committees, Government constituted a Committee for the purpose and deputed expereinced Medical and Sanitary Officers to investigate the matter. On the suggestion and opinion of the said Committee as also the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Government passed final orders in the matter in Government Proceedings No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915. The rules and the improved method of collecting statistics embodied in the above Government Order are being given effect to by the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of the District Boards according to the supplementary rules and instructions issued in this behalf by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore. As the new system has not been fully introduced, no useful can be expressed in the matter.

7. *Relief of indebtedness.*—This question was brought before the Central Committee more than once for discussion and the opinion of the members was that the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in a convenient centre would be helpful in solving this most complicated question. But as a preliminary step, it was also found necessary that special legislation should be made to enable indebted persons to sue or apply to the Civil Courts for a decree that will make it possible for them to pay up the amounts found due by them in easy instalments with or without interest as the Court, having regard to the course of transactions between the parties and the actual circumstances of the debtor may deem fit to fix. The question of indebtedness may be said to be at the root of all trouble in the Malnad and the moment it is solved, the population of these parts will be started in life on a different basis altogether. The passing of the legislation above indicated will therefore be the making of the Malnad.

8. *Establishment of model villages.*—Half a dozen villages in each of the districts of Hassan and Kadur were selected for the purpose at the beginning of the operations and plans of houses of three different sizes, *viz.*, costing Rs. 300 to 500; Rs. 500 to 800; and Rs. 1,000 and upwards, were got prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Mysore, through the Chief Engineer. It was intended that a few of these model houses should be constructed in the selected villages at Government cost and eventually sold to private persons proceeds thereof being credited to Government towards the recoupment of the original cost. No further action has been taken in this matter chiefly for want of adequate funds for the purpose.

9. *Facilities for cattle-grazing, fuel and timber.*—During my inspections in several villages, enquiries were made if additional facilities for cattle-grazing, fuel and timber were required. As it did not appear that these facilities were not available now, no action was taken in the matter.

10. *Abatement of intemperance.*—The itinerant lecturer employed by the Economic Conference and the Special lecturer who toured in some parts of the Malnad last year addressed large meetings, pointing out the evils of drinking. The Sanitary Officers and the subordinates of the M. I. scheme also frequently have friendly talks with the villagers and refer to the evils of drinking. It is reported that the habit is perceptibly going down in some parts of the Kadur

Malnad notably in the Mudgere Taluk and in the Chikmagalur Taluk. Owing to the influence of some of the well-to-do gowdas, many habituals have foresworn drink altogether and have kept their vow so far. The result of this crusade against drink was perceptible during the current year's Excise sales, there being few bids for shops. The owners of toddy trees also are reported to have refused to have their trees tapped from.

11. *Itinerant lecturers.*— No separate lecturers have yet been employed under the scheme in either of the districts. In addition to the Executive staff of the Department who generally lecture on subjects pertaining to the general improvement of the Malnad, the Special Sanitary Officers of both the districts and the undersigned have also been attending to it. The services of the lecturers employed by the Economic Conference are being availed of and they have delivered a number of lectures on subjects relating to the social, economic and hygenic conditions of the Malnad.

12. *Expenditure.*—The accompanying Statement No. VI, give the particulars regarding the expenditure incurred on works as also the establishment and other charges during the year 1915-16. It may be noted here that the figures given for establishment and some other charges are only approximate as the information regarding the Sanitary and other staff, the training of vaccinators and midwives and the travelling allowances to non-official members and the establishment of the Chairmen of the Committees are not available in this office, besides several items of expenditure being adjusted from department to department in the Comptroller's office.

PARA 11, INVESTIGATION.

1. *Increase of population in some villages.*—This question is receiving attention. It is difficult to account for the apparent increase of population in certain villages, while a steady decline is noticeable in the neighbourhood. The Census and Kaneshumari figures which are available are taken during the coffee and other seasons when agricultural operations are generally in full swing and the figures cannot be held to represent the normal condition of the village population. The remedy seems to be that these enumerations should be made sometime after May when the outside population are gone. Unless this is done, it is difficult to say with any degree of accuracy that the population of a certain village has increased or not.

2. *Seasons of highest mortality.*—The seasons of highest mortality in the Malnad is admitted on all hands to be during the cold months of December, January and February when the variations of temperature are sudden. The early morning hours and the nights are invariably cold and the people of the Malnad who are not generally well clad often fall easy victims to pnemonia and bronchites. Barring the period from July to October, the rest of the months of the year though not claiming such a heavy toll of mortality have their own special periods of unhealthiness. For instance, during the hot months of April, May and June, dysentry is very common in the majority of places where good drinking water becomes scarce and any kind of water is thought good enough for drinking. During this same period, small-pox also rages in several villages with the most direful results immaginable. Malaria, of course, prevails throughout the year though in a virulent form from January to July.

3. *Effects of Bagani toddy.* —No special investigation has been made regarding the wholesomeness or otherwise of Bagani toddy. But the fact seems to be fairly indisputable that this toddy is the least deleterious among the fermented and alcoholic drinks and the class of people who are generally said to indulge themselves heavily in this drink invariably present a markedly robust manhood.

4. *Relative vitality of the several classes.*—From a general observation of the births and deaths registers of many of the villages, it is clear that the laboring classes and actual workers in the field, notably the holeyars, are the classes who swell most the mortality returns. The nature of their occupation exposes them to all the inclemencies of whether; theirs is the lot to keep costant and anxious watch over the fields and gardens throughout the long and cold nights during the months of December, January and February. It can be no wonder that with such

severe exposure and innutrious feeding, they are unable to gain in the struggle. Cholera and small-pox epidemics also seem to claim them in larger numbers than the other classes, the reason being that for drinking water they have to depend on water which the higher classes won't touch and the higher classes have no greater humanity than to reserve for themselves not only the best, but also the second best and the third best sources of water-supply available in the village. A large number of wells, specially for the holeyars, are being sunk under the scheme and it is hoped that they would avail themselves of good drinking water provided for them. As regards small-pox, the holeyars are partly responsible as they are most averse to vaccination though there may be a suggestion that the vaccinator does not often reach the holeyars. But, I think, the present day vaccinators are a better class of men and work under the direct supervision of the Special Sanitary Officers of Hassan and Kadur. There is therefore every hope that the holeyars may be saved from falling easy prey to small-pox.

6. *Adaptation of Kaneshumari.*—If the enumeration is carried on correctly by the village officials, this account will be of great value in considering many of the interesting questions relating to the economic efficiency of the Malnad. But from the perfunctory way in which this is often done no useful light is thrown on many of the questions. It would be a very useful thing if a strictly accurate enumeration is made for two or three years consecutively.

PARA 12, SANITARY DEPARTMENT: MALARIA RESEARCH WORK.

It has been decided by the Central Committee that the District and Special Sanitary Officers of these Malnad districts should select a few of the villages in their district and conduct the research work in respect of them. The resolution of the Committee has been communicated to the officers concerned and the results of their action in the matter are awaited.

2. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) *Increase of Primary Schools.*—In addition to the marginally noted nine newly sanctioned Government Schools in the Malnad parts of the district, the villagers were induced to get aided schools opened in some of the villages. As a result, in about forty-five villages, people have taken action to have the schools opened and some of the schools are already working though others are delayed chiefly for want of competent teachers.

1. Nandipur.
2. Makonahalli.
3. Hedse.
4. Kigga.
5. Nilavagalu.
6. Meega.
7. Girls' School at Koppa.
8. Kirekoppa and
9. Sangameswara-pet.

(*b*) *Easy books on hygiene.*—The books that are now in use in the schools are considered quite suited to the standards to which they have been prescribed and any new book brought out at this stage finds difficult to be recognised. Mr. Guru Rao of Sringeri has attempted a small book on hygiene and it is said that the book is already in the press for publication.

(*c*) *Special Industrial Schools.*—In Tarikere, two schools have been opened for imparting instructions in carpentry and tailoring. Similarly in Narasimharajpura, Mr. Shantappa Setti has been maintaining a school at his own cost, where carpentry is taught and it is contemplated to introduce instructions in sewing in the A.-V. School of the place. In Chikmagalur, a carpentry class has been opened as an adjunct to the High School classes and the same has been gaining popularity every day among the student population. Attempts are being made to revive the rural industries of mat-weaving by making the school masters in Amble, Thegur and Muguluvalli villages of the Chikmagalur Taluk, to give instruction in the matter to those who wish to learn the art.

(*d*) *Medical inspection of schools.*—This is being regularly attended to by the District Medical Officers and also the District and Special Sanitary Officers.

(*e*) *Special scholarships.*—Last year six applications were received in this office both direct from the candidates as also through the Principals of Colleges, applying for special scholarships to prosecute their higher and collegiate studies. In consideration of the vital importance of the progress of education among the Malnad pupils, all the applications were duly submitted to Government for the

grant of reasonable and adequate scholarships to the applicants. These applications are pending orders of Government. Unless separate funds are allotted for purpose of granting these special scholarships to the deserving Malnad students it will not be possible for these boys to compete with the students of other parts and secure suitable district and State scholarships. The Malnad Improvement Committees are therefore of opinion that this purpose will better be served if sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners and Chairmen, for granting such scholarships. Necessary rules for the management of this fund may be framed by the Committees and adopted on the approval of Government thereof.

4. *Encouragement of Co-operative enterprise.*—Endeavours are being made by the Inspector of Co-operative Societies employed in the Kadur District to bring home to the people the benefits of co-operative enterprise. The undersigned has also suggested to the villagers in both the districts during the course of inspections that they should largely avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. In the Kadur District, the number of societies has increased during the year from thirty-two to forty and the share capital by 50 per cent, the total amount being Rs. 1,05,416-1-0. It is understood that in addition a sum of about Rs. 13,500, has been deposited in these societies. Loans to an extent of Rs. 1,82,500, have been given by these societies, thus yielding a net profit of about Rs. 9,000 to the members. The moderate rate of interest at which the loans are made available by these societies has attracted a good number of indebted raiyats to borrow money from these societies in preference to his usual going to the usurous Marwari or Mapla sowcars. The District and Taluk Co-operative Conferences were held at Chikmagalur and Kadur respectively during March and May 1916, which were largely attended and much interest was evinced by the members in the proceedings of the Conferences.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OF SHIMOGA DISTRICT DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

1. *Committee.*—The Committee held three meetings during the half-year and the attendance of the members was satisfactory, the average number of members that attended the meeting being 11 out of a total strength of 14.

2. *Area under the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.*—One thousand three hundred and five villages in the district are now under the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

3. *Clearance of rank vegetation and encouraging people to undertake it.*—The raiyats in the malnad were encouraged by this department to take up the work of clearance of rank vegetation in and around the inhabited villages at their own cost. The number of villages dealt with accordingly during the half-year is 50 and the value of work turned out by the raiyats in those villages is estimated at Rs. 3,955-10-0.

The Committee made no provision in its programme for the year 1915-16, towards expenditure connected with the clearance of rank vegetation. But as a special case, an estimate for Rs. 145 was sanctioned in January 1916, for the clearance of rank vegetation on the new village site selected for occupation by the settlers at Mumbal in the Sagar Taluk. The settlers also co-operated in the execution of the work and the quantity of work actually turned out is estimated at Rs. 360 including the Government share of work. A sum of Rs. 136 was paid from the funds of the Committee to the contractor of this work, the remaining amount being held in reserve. The three incomplete works of the previous year, *viz.*, those at Sutta, Singapur and Kumsi, were executed further, and an expenditure of Rs. 262-13-8 was incurred on this account.

The total outlay spent on the clearance of rank vegetation during the half-year is Rs. 398-13-8. This sum was met out of the allotment provided in the programme of the Committee for expenditure of a miscellaneous nature.

The total number of villages dealt with under this item of work up to the end of the half-year under report is 219.

4. *Sinking of wells and keeping them pure.*—A sum of Rs. 9,000 was provided in the budget of the Committee for the year 1915-16, towards the cost for the sinking of new wells. Five estimates for the sinking of new wells at an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 3,458 were sanctioned during the half-year. The total amount of all the estimates inclusive of those sanctioned in the previous half-year comes up to Rs. 11,472. This exceeded the allotment by Rs. 2,472. Consequently, the remaining six estimates to the total cost of Rs. 4,432, which were pending in this office could not be sanctioned for want of funds. A recommendation was accordingly made to the President, District Board, for the sanction of the said estimates out of the funds placed at his disposal under Rural Water-supply Scheme and the estimates were all sanctioned by him. These were taken up for execution by this department.

Besides the 16 well works sanctioned during the year, 16 incomplete works of the previous year were also worked out during the half-year. The progress made in the execution of these 32 well works is reported to be of the value of Rs. 10,136-1-5. Bills to the extent of Rs. 9,258-11-8 were submitted to this office and a sum of Rs. 8,484-1-1 was passed for payment, the balance being held in reserve. Out of the sum passed for payment to the Contractors Rs. 3,921-2-3 being the cost of execution of incomplete works of the last year were paid out of the allotment provided in the programme of the Committee under charges on account of miscellaneous expenditure, etc.

Eight wells were successfully sunk during the half-year and these have yielded good drinking water. The estimates for the improvement of two old wells, which were also sanctioned in the previous year were also completely worked out making the total number of well works completed to ten. Revetment up to the ground level has been completed in the case of most of the remaining well works and the construction of parapet wall to these wells has advisedly been put off to allow the revetment to stand the test of a monsoon season.

In this connection, it may here be remarked that it is very difficult to procure good and reliable Contractors for well works. The soil in most cases is found to be laterite at the top and loose earth at the bottom. There is always an apprehension on the part of the Contractors of the wells collapsing with the result that men do not come forward to take up the contracts for well works. Even if they should take up such contracts, they try to back out of their engagements. Moreover the outbreak of the monsoon unusually early this year hampered the execution of well works to a great extent and a portion of the allotment had consequently to be allotted to lapse.

The sinking of wells by private agency for public use was also encouraged and such work was taken up by private men in six villages noted on the margin during the half-year. Two of these works are reported to have been completed and the rest to be in the course of execution.

1. Gowja.
2. Channapur.
3. Sivesvara.
4. Akalapur.
5. Hadigal.
6. Kesaragutti.

Attention is being paid by the Executive staff to guard against cases of infringement of Village Sanitation Rules in respect of sources of drinking water and the people are also being advised by means of popular talks in the matter of keeping drinking water wells free from contamination.

5. *Timber facilities for house building.*—The Committee considered that the concessions sanctioned by Government in August 1914 were not sufficiently inducive for the poorer raiyats in the malnad shifting to healthier localities and building houses on sanitary lines and it accordingly recommended to Government that timber may be granted free to raiyats of villages proposed to be shifted. This proposal was sanctioned by Governmemt in their Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, dated 1st March 1916, and the Deputy Commissioners of the malnad districts were empowered to sanction free grants of timber as contemplated above. These

concessions were also extended to new settlers in the malnad by Government in their Order No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated 8th May 1916. To facilitate the speedy disposal of applications for the free grant of timber and to ensure the timely issue of licenses to raiyats, the undersigned applied to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to deal with these applications and the latter was pleased to accord sanction to the same in March 1916. Since then 127 applications were received and disposed of by the undersigned. All these were applications for free grant of timber.

Four hundred and ninety applications for building materials were received during the half-year and four hundred and eighty-two of these were disposed of leaving a balance of eight applications. These figures include the applications dealt with by the undersigned. It is observed that the raiyats have been freely coming forward to avail themselves of the concessions sanctioned to them for the construction of sanitary houses.

6. *Improvement of drainage.*—A test Sanitary and Malarial survey of certain villages in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk was conducted by Dr. J. V. Karve and specific proposals were submitted by him for carrying out the anti-malarial operations. The Committee submitted to Government for sanction a proposal to carry out the said operations in selected localities by amani system and provided the sum of Rs. 4,000 in its programme towards the cost of this work. The sanction of Government to this proposal was received late after the lapse of the proper season for these operations and the Committee resolved to utilize the funds provided therefor for the construction of roads and for the sinking of wells.

Two estimates one for opening a check drain at Mumbal and another for filling up a collapsed well at Choradi were sanctioned during the half-year. The aggregate estimated cost of these two works as also of the two works sanctioned in the previous half-year is Rs. 213. Three of these were completed during the half-year and a sum of Rs. 160-6-0 was spent on this account. Besides the raiyats were also encouraged by this Department to take up minor works of improvement such as opening of check drains, formation of roads, etc., in their villages. Such work was undertaken by the raiyats of 36 villages during the half-year and the quantity of work executed by them is estimated at Rs. 5,122-13-0.

7. *Keeping paddy fields away from residential areas.*—One village in the Shikarpur Taluk, namely, Teppagodu was successfully dealt with during the half-year, the total number of villages thus dealt with up till now being 4.

Two more villages Hanagere and Kesarabylu, both in the Bharangi hobli in the Sagar Taluk, require immediate attention in this respect. These two villages are very unhealthy. The former is situated close to the paddy fields and the latter in the centre thereof. These are Kunbi colonies settled by the Forest Department and were inspected by the undersigned, the Special Sanitary Officer and the Chairman in March 1916. Steps have been taken to shift these villages to healthier localities. Attention in this respect is also being paid in cases of shifting of villages.

8. *Separate accommodation for cattle.*—The dangerous effects of tethering cattle in dwelling houses were explained to the raiyats at the time of Conferences and meetings of Taluk and Hobli Committees. In all cases of shifting of village sites the raiyats have been made to observe this precaution strictly. The Executive staff has also been instructed to take advantage of every large gathering of raiyats to explain to them the evil effects of tethering cattle in dwelling houses.

9. *Extension of Village Sanitation Rules.*—The Village Sanitation Rules were extended to 86 more villages during the half-year making the total number of villages in which these rules are in force to 705. Instructions have been issued to the subordinate Executive staff to deal promptly with cases of any infringement of Sanitation Rules.

10. *Spreading of sound ideas about sanitation.*—Short articles on sanitation, simple laws of health, etc., were contributed from time to time to the columns of the Local Weekly Kannada paper 'Shimoga Vrittanta' and the following leaflets were issued during the half-year:—

1. "Simple facts on Pneumonia' (English.)
2. " Do Vaccination (English.)
3. "Simple facts on Pneumonia" (Kannada.)
4. " Do Vaccination" (Kannada.)

5. "Food" (English).
6. "Food" (Kannada).
7. "Plague" (do).
8. "Cholera" (Kannada).
9. "Malaria" (do).
10. "Fatalism" (do).

The total number of leaflets issued since the beginning of the scheme is 15. The last four of the leaflets named above are in the form of ballads. Copies of these have recently been sent to all Village Elementary School Masters and Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Girls' Schools with a request to popularize the precepts contained therein. The number of copies of leaflets issued during the half-year is 1,564, making the total number of copies issued up till now to 9,158. The cost of printing, etc., of these leaflets is Rs. 159-8-0. On the proposal of the Special Sanitary Officer, Dr. J. V. Karve, a number of stereoscopic views and lantern slides showing the local conditions of the malnad were got prepared through the agency of the Photographer of the Education Department, whose services were kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Inspector-General of Education. The Special Sanitary Officer and the Photographer travelled together in the malnad parts and they have taken out 115 stereo views and 17 plates. Proofs of prints were got very recently from the Inspector-General of Education and they have been returned duly approved. He has also been requested to supply 12 stereo views and one lantern slide of each approved view and their receipt is awaited.

The use of quinine, the utility of vaccination and also matters connected with food, clothing, habits of life, etc., were also explained to the raiyats during the tours of the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers. Advantage was also taken of Taluk Conferences and Meetings of Taluk and Hobli Committees, to spread sound ideas on the above subjects.

PREPARATION OF SCHEME.

11. *Travelling Dispensaries.*—The existing Local Fund Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli were ordered by Government in their Order No. 4742-5—Med. 18-15-17, dated 31st December 1915, to be converted into semi-itinerant ones and the work in these Dispensaries was started on the dates noted on the margin against the name of each. Villages within a radius of 8 miles from each Dispensary were included within its range and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge was supplied with a map showing the situation of such villages to facilitate his itineration work. The number of villages included within the range of these Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli are respectively 76, 76 and 58 the total number of villages thus brought under the new system of medical aid being 210.

Ananthapur	... 19-2-1916
Humachadakatte	... 24-1-1916
Megaravalli	... 20-2-1916

The following is the statement showing the details of work done by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons concerned since the starting of the work in the three itinerant Dispensaries named above :—

Items of work	Names of Dispensaries			Remarks
	Ananthapur	Humachada katte	Megaravalli	
1. Number of villages visited	54	101	96	
2. Do days itinerated	60	111	36	
3. Do lectures delivered on simple diseases and sanitation.	120	50	36	
4. Do patients treated	1,356	7,902A	729	

"A" This includes figures of Headquarter Dispensaries.

The number of cases of malaria treated was 317, 4,769 and 461 respectively in the Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli. Besides these 449 cases of enlarged spleen were also treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Ananthapur.

A sum of Rs. 642-4-6 is intimated by the Senior Surgeon as having been spent towards the cost of tents and rattan boxes supplied to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries at Ananthapur and Humachadakatte complain very keenly about the want of inpatient wards. The former further complains of a want of a Compounder to his Dispensary and the latter recommends the grant of an additional allowance to his Compounder on account of the increase of work incumbent upon the conversion of the Dispensary into a semi-itinerant one. As these representations are worth consideration they will be taken up by the Committee after obtaining the Senior Surgeon's opinion in the matter. The Committee had also recommended to Government through the Senior Surgeon the necessity of weekly visits by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kumsi to Haranahalli and the proposal was recently sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure for a period of six months. This work will be started shortly.

12. *Distribution of quinine.*—One hundred and five thousand quinine pills and 120 bottles of esanofele were received on indent from the Medical Stores during the half-year for free distribution among the malaria striken people in the malnad. The cost of these pills amounted to Rs. 1,270 and was met out of the allotment of Rs. 2,000 under "Quinine and Esanofele" in the programme of the Committee for the year 1915-16. 26,294 pills of quinine and 3,499 pills of esanofele were on stock on 1st January 1916. The total number of pills available for free distribution during the half-year being as follows :—

Quinine .... 131,294 | Esanofele 8,898

One hundred and two thousand three hundred and fifty-four pills of quinine and 6,738 pills of esanofele were distributed gratis during the half-year against 93,206 pills of quinine and 1,002 pills of esanofele during the previous half-year.

The total number of pills distributed since the beginning of the scheme is 303,800.

The demand for these pills is increasing day by day and their use is very much appreciated even in the remotest corner in the interior of the malnad. The distribution of these pills is being attended to by the Amildars, the Executive subordinates under the Committee, the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers as also the leading landlords and members of the Malnad Improvement Committee. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Semi-itinerant Dispensaries and the Village Elementary School Masters have also been recently entrusted with this work. Steps are being taken to form "Malaria Vigilence Committees" at convenient centres with a view to popularize the distribution of quinine.

13. *Promotion of vaccination.*—Vaccination work is becoming more and more popular in the malnad. The leaflet in English and Kannada on "Simple facts on vaccination" compiled by Dr. J. V. Karve was issued during the half-year and 100 copies in English and 700 copies in Kannada were got printed for free distribution among the rural folk. 475 copies were thus distributed through the Amildars and the Executive Subordinates of the Committee. Lectures on vaccination are also being delivered by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Semi-itinerant Dispensaries during their itineration. The six temporary vaccinators employed by the Committee continued to work under the Special Sanitary Officer and the following is the statement showing the number of vaccination cases performed by each of them and of cases successful during the half-year under report :—

Taluk	No. of cases performed	No. of cases successful	Remarks
Kumsi	77	64	
Shikarpur	168	156	
Sorab	53	45	
Sagar	196	162	
Nagar	259A	141	('A' of these 95 cases are unknown.)
Tirthahalli	265	239	
Total	1,018	807	

The total number of vaccination cases performed is 1,018 during the half-year against 700 in preceding half-year and the number of successful cases is 80 per cent of the total number of cases performed. The Committee after a review of the work of these vaccinators for the calendar year 1915, resolved at the 6th meeting in 1915-16, that the services of the Vaccinator at Kumsi may best be employed in the other taluks, *viz.*, Sorab and Tirthahalli by rotation for a few months in the year, as the work turned out by this Vaccinator was very poor. The Special Sanitary Officer, Shimoga, has been requested to take needful action in the matter. The temporary Vaccinator of the Sorab Taluk had to be dismissed on account of inefficiency and another man was appointed in his stead. The cost of establishment for the half-year is nearly Rs. 394.

14. *Increase of midwives and nurses.*—The four pupil midwives trained at the cost of the funds of the Committee were attached to the Local Fund Dispensaries at Honnali, Shikarpur, Tirthahalli and Humachadakatte and the number of labour cases attended to by them ever since their employment is 86,47,55 and 12 respectively making a total of 200.

Four more pupils were deputed for training in midwifery during the current year in the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore on a monthly stipend of Rs. 15 each, and one of these was sent back by the Senior Surgeon in April last on account of her unfitness for training owing to pregnancy. The other three are now undergoing training. For want of accommodation not more than four could be trained at a time.

A stipend of Rs. 471-13-3, was disbursed to the pupils undergoing training in midwifery during the half-year according to the figures furnished by the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.

The question of training local nurses in midwifery has to be deferred till the opening of maternities in important centres of the malnad should be sanctioned by Government. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to stimulate private charity for the construction of maternity buildings in any one of the taluks of Tirthahalli or Nagar.

EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

15. (*a*) *Railways and Tramways.*—The construction of the proposed railway from Shimoga to Sagar and Tirthahalli is receiving the attention of the Government and the District Board of Shimoga.

(*b*) *Roads.*—The following four road works were undertaken by the Committee during the half-year at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500.

(1) The construction of the road from Nagar to Sampekatte at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000.

(2) The improvement of the road between Talaguppe boundary and Jog Falls within the Mysore State at an estimated cost of Rs. 500.

(3) The opening of a road from Jog to Aaralgode-Henni-Ghat road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

(4) The opening of a road from Hurli to Ilibilu and Nagodi at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

The execution of the first two road works was undertaken by the Public Works Department at the request of the Committee and the requisite cost thereof, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500 was transferred to the credit of that department by debit to the funds of the Committee by reappropriation.

The proposal to open out the Jog-Aralgode-Henni-Ghat and the Hurli-Ilibilu roads was the out come of personal representation made by the raiyats of the Bharangi hobli in the course of a tour of the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman in March last accompanied by the Special Sanitary Officer and the undersigned. Considering the urgent nature of the work owing to the backwardness of this interior malnad hobli in the matter of communications, the Amildar was asked to take immediate steps for the submission of necessary estimates making a provision of a thousand rupees for each road. These estimates were duly placed before the Committee at its 6th meeting in May 1916 and were scrutinized and approved by the Executive Engineer who was present at the meeting. The estimates were sanctioned in pursuance of the resolution of the Committee and the work was entrusted to the Amildar, Sagar. The Sub-Overseer, Sagar, was also placed on

special duty in connection with these works. Owing to the unusually early outbreak of the monsoon this year in May 1916 no substantial progress could be achieved in the execution of these road works. The preliminary jungle clearing work and the demarcation of the road could only be attended to this year. The cost of the work so done is Rs. 199 out of which a sum of Rs. 160 was passed for payment to the Contractor. The total cost incurred on account of the opening of the four roads referred to above is Rs. 2,660 inclusive of the amount transferred to the credit of the Public Works Department.

A special programme of roads urgently required for the improvement of the malnad were drawn up by the Committee and the proposals submitted to Government therefor are pending sanction (*vide* letter No. 48, dated 15th January 1916). The District Board has also been urged to obtain sanction of Government to the programme of roads submitted by it. If these proposals are sanctioned and worked out early, the malnad portions of the district will greatly be improved in the matter of communications. Besides the main roads, the opening of small village roads by the raiyats at their own cost is also being encouraged by this department as already mentioned in para 6 *supra*.

16. *Attraction of settlers.*—The question of the attraction of settlers to the malnad was engaging the serious attention of the Committee ever since the inauguration of the scheme for the improvement of the malnad. Lists of assessed waste lands available for cultivation in the several villages in the malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli were compiled in this office and printed copies thereof were distributed among intending settlers. Similar lists for the other villages included within the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme are under compilation and will shortly be issued. Definite proposals were submitted by the Committee for sanction to Government recommending the grant of the following concessions to the settlers in the malnad :—

(*a*) Grant of assessed waste lands for cultivation to settlers on 'alve' tenure without any upset price;
(*b*) Grant of building materials free of cost; and
(*c*) Grant of loans to such of them as may require the same for the purchase of agricultural stock and implements.

These proposals were sanctioned by Government during the half-year in their Order No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated 8th May 1916, tentatively for a period of one year, the grant of lands being in the first instance limited to a maximum of 500 acres. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the grant of loans to settlers on the surety of local men and the undersigned was invested with the same power as Assistant Commissioners in the Revenue Department in the matter of dealing with application for loans from settlers. On a further recommendation of the Committee, the rule requiring the local sureties was relaxed and the undersigned was authorized to grant loans to settlers on their joint security in cases where special treatment was deemed necessary, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 per year (*vide* Government Order No. 9272-7—San. 99-15-7, dated 21st June 1916). The following is the statement showing the extent to which the concessions sanctioned by Government in the matter of the grant of lands and loans have been availed of by the settlers in the taluks of Shimoga, Sagar and Nagar during the half-year under report :—

No.	Taluk	Village	Number of families	Extent of land granted		Amount of loan sanctioned
				A.	g.	
1	Shimoga ...	Timkapur ...	11	34	39	
2	Sagar ...	Mumbal ...	13	78	19	405 at Rs. 45 to 9 settlers.
		Talaguppa ...	16	55	7	1,200 at Rs. 75 to 16 do
		Achapur ...	3	5	25	
		Sydur ...	3	15	12	Gomal.
		Hiremane ...	1	3	12	100
3	Nagar ...	Mudagoppa	4	4	16	200 at Rs. 50 each.
		Masakalli ...	4	15	31	200 at Rs. 50 each.
			55	213	1	2,105

The land allotted to the four settlers at Sydur is gomal and the Amildar has been requested to deal with their applications under the ordinary darakhast rules. In all the remaining cases, the land apportioned is assessed Government waste land. The settlers have all been put in possession of the portions allotted to them so that they might start their agricultural operations without delay. Several of them have begun cultivation and are to be engaged in the transplantation of paddy.

The loans granted to the settlers at Mumbal, Mudagoppa and Masakalli to the extent of Rs. 805 is on the joint security of the settlers concerned. One Mr. Chandavar Subba Rao of Talaguppa has stood surety for 15 settlers of that village and Mr. Manjasetti, Patel of the same village, for the other settler out of the 16 families settled there. As for the settler at Hiremane the Shanbhog of Talaguppa has stood surety for him. Besides the above garden lands at Kallahalli majare of Dombe in the Sagar Taluk have also been allotted to 5 families from Kelaginapalya village in the Honnavar Taluk.

Twelve families of settlers at Kallurkatte applied for the free grant of building sites in the Kallurkatte Town Municipality and a recommendation was made to the President of Municipalities, Shimoga District in the matter. This was recently sanctioned by him in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Municipal Council at Kallurkatte approving the grant of the sites to the settlers.

The attraction of settlers through private landed proprietors was also encouraged by this department. Mr. Manjabhatta, Patel of Nagavalli, has promised to settle twenty families while Messrs. Kudagunji Ramappa and B. V. Shirali have promised to settle fifty families each. All these three gentlemen are keen agriculturists of the Bharangi hobli, Sagar Taluk. Messrs. Ramappa and Shirali have applied for the grant of loans to the extent of 4,000 and 5,000 respectively. Needful steps are being taken with respect to these applications. Mr. Ramappa has already settled ten families and Mr. Shirali five families.

The concessions offered by Government to settlers in the malnad have been given wide publicity in the maidan taluks of the State through the Amildar and also through Kannada newspapers. The concessions have also been advertised outside the State through the Mamalatdars of the adjoining taluks in British Territory and also through some of the vernacular newspapers in Madras and Malabar.

Applications from persons in Bombay and Madras Presidencies are being received. All the information they wanted has been supplied. The scheme is gradually gaining popularity and the settlers have begun to come.

17. *Improved registration of vital statistics.*—The system of registration of births and deaths in rural parts was very defective and the question of improving the same was long under contemplation. The Government have in their Order No. 6664-714—San. 71-15-3, dated 10th March 1916, issued revised rules for the proper registration of vital statistics. During the tour of the Special Sanitary Officer and the undersigned in the Bharangi hobli of the Sagar Taluk in March 1916, advantage was taken of the presence of the Patels of that hobli in connection with the Huzur Jamabandi of the hobli to check the mortuary registers.

Registers of twenty-seven villages were presented for inspection. There were only nine births for all these villages during the months of January and February and the first week of March, while the number of deaths were as many as eighteen. There has been a continues decline of population in the Bharangi hobli since 1871 as may be seen from the following census figures:—

1871	9,839	1891	7,620	1911	5,647
1881	8,360	1901	6,787		

In forty years there has been a decline in population by 42·6 per cent. A comparison of the births and deaths figures of this hobli for the past five years is not also edifying, for except in 1915, the death rate has been higher than the birth rate as may be inferred from the following figures:—

Year.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Year.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*
1911	193	122	1914	167	119
1912	194	122	1915	135	159
1913	161	114			

This decline in population has been continuously going on since 1871. It is very difficult to say how far immigration and emigration have effected the population and there are no special statistics available to draw any safe deduction in this respect. As such, it appears to be quite essential that in selected localities such as the Bharangi hobli census should be taken twice a year to arrive at some correct data regarding the exact variation in population. A proposal for such a census was put forth before the Central Committee by the Secretary at its meeting held in June last but was vetoed by six to five. The subject was however again brought up by the Secretary before the District Committee very recently and they have resolved that the question may once more be placed before the Central Committee for reconsideration at its next meeting.

13. *The relief of agriculturists from avoidable indebtedness.*—This important question has been engaging the serious attention of the District and Central Committees and various measures of relief have been suggested and submitted to Government. In the first instance the formation of a State Aided Land Bank for the malnad was taken up and a Sub-Committee was appointed for the formulation and submission of a detailed and suitable scheme for the purpose. Incidently, the Central Committee adopted the suggestion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and recommended to Government the sanction of a lakh of rupees for the purpose of financing the existing Co-operative Societies in the malnad portions of the State as a measure of immediate and practical relief. This proposal could however not find favour with the Government and the question had to be dropped. (*Vide* Government Order No. 4127-8—A. & I. 104-15-6, dated 17th February 1916.)

The Land Bank Sub-Committee held two meetings and carefully considered the question in all its details. They prepared a draft scheme for the establishment of a Central State Aided Land Bank for the malnad with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000. While formulating this scheme, the Sub-Committee found that the establishment of a Land Bank as suggested in the scheme would not by itself materially improve the economic condition of the malnad raiyats, since in the large majority of cases the lands held by the raiyats have been already mortgaged almost up to their full value and no Land Bank could be expected to advance the money required to free such lands from the existing encumbrances. Moreover, in many cases, lands had passed from the hands of the original holders, who owned and cultivated them, to the hands of the money-lenders. The original holders or their decendants continued to till the lands as tenants and they were so heavily indebted that all their labour barely suffices for their maintenance and payment of interest due on their loans. Their condition thus was one almost of serfdom from which there was no prospect of emancipation. The Sub-Committee considered that the circumstances of the malnad demanded and justified legislation of a special kind for the relief of indebtedness of both these classes of people and they proposed that such indebted persons should be entitled to sue or apply to the Civil Courts for a decree that would enable them to pay up the amount found due by them in easy instalments with or without interest as the Court having regard to the course of transactions between the parties and the actual circumstances of the debtor might deem fit to fix. They accordingly submitted a draft bill entitled 'Malnad Raiyats'. Relief Regulation' on lines somewhat similar to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of Bombay for the consideration of the Central Committee and the latter has submitted these proposals for the sanction of Government. The Orders of Government in these matters are awaited. (*Vide* letter No. 112, dated 29th June 1916.)

The District Committee propose to conduct a debt survey of two typical malnad hoblies, *viz.*, Sagar and Laxmipur and submitted a proposal to Government for sanction and this proposal has recently been sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 1350-3—San. 96-15-4, dated 16th August 1916. Action in this respect will be taken in due course in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as to the lines on which such survey is to be conducted.

An economic survey of a typical malnad village, *viz.*, Nanditale village in the Anantapur hobli of the Sagar Taluk was conducted through the Amildar, Sagar Taluk and the definite proposals were submitted to Government for sanction. The Government have in their Order No. 8722—San. 111-15-2, dated 29th May 1916, directed that the question should in the first instance be settled in consultation

with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Public Works Department and if need be Government may then be approached. The matter is now under correspondence with these officers. With a view to give encouragement to existing financial concerns in the malnad the District Committee has also recommended to Government the desirability of placing a fixed deposit of Rs. 20,000 at 4 per cent simple interest in the Peoples' Bank at Tirthahalli and of arranging for a system of Government audit of the accounts of the said Bank, so that confidence may be infused in the sharers and depositors of the Bank and the Bank may be enabled to extend its operations into the interior portions of the malnad taluks.

19. *Establishment of model villages.*—The shifting of insanitary villages to healthy localities is engaging the attention of the Committee. Type designs for model village lay-outs were got from the Chief Engineer and supplied to each of the Executive subordinates of this department for guidance in connection with the formation of new villages. The extension of the scope of the Takavi Rules to persons intending to build sanitary houses and to sink drinking water wells was recommended by the Committee to Government and the proposal is pending their orders (*vide* letter No. 111, dated 21st June 1916). Further the proposal of the Committee to provide one house as a model in each thickly populated village at Government cost has also been pending the sanction of Government. (*Vide* letter No. 37, dated 2nd December 1915.) In consultation with the Economic Botanist it was also proposed by the Committee to start the planting of Eucalyptus and Cinchona trees round about selected villages and new settlements with a view to minimise malaria and lower the level of sub-soil water. As Government called for further information on the points in their letter No. 9427—San. 139-15-2, dated 27th June 1916, the Superintendent of Government Gardens has again been addressed in the matter and his reply is awaited.

20. *Facilities for cattle grazing, fuel, timber, etc.*—No complaints of any difficulties in these matters were received during the half year. The Committee considered it desirable to encourage the cultivation of Yennagar jola a fodder crop in the malnad parts to serve as an additional facility in the shape of fodder for the use of cattle and resolved that a sum of Rs. 50 be spent for the purpose. Nearly five pallas of seeds have been purchased and sent to Amildars for distribution among the leading agriculturists in the malnad and semi-malnad taluks.

21. *Veterinary Dispensaries in the Malnad.*—During the half year under report cattle mortality was unusually high owing to the outbreak of rinderpest in most of the malnad and semi-malnad taluks of the district. It appears very desirable for immediate steps to be taken for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary in each malnad and semi-malnad taluk headquarter. A proposal to establish Veterinary Dispensaries in the taluks of Shikarpur, Nagar, Sagar and Tirthahalli and in the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi has also been submitted by the Committee for sanction of Government. A reference to the same effect has also recently been made to the Revenue Commissioner as directed by Government in their Order No. R. 139—Agri. 65-15-5, dated 7th July 1916.

22. *Abatement of intemperance:*—This subject was discussed both at the Central Committee and the District Committee meetings and it was resolved that itinerant lecturers be appointed to preach against the evils of intemperance. The sanction of Government and of the Inspector-General of Education was obtained to the employment of such of the Village Elementary School teachers as are both willing and competent for preaching work in the malnad. A set syllabus on simple laws of health and hygiene and a draft of lecture on the evils of intemperance are in course of being printed and will shortly be issued to the teachers entrusted with the preaching work. Eighty-six school masters have however already delivered lectures on simple laws of health and other kindered subjects in the villages in which they are employed.

A reduction in the number of arrack shops and extra precautions against illicit tapping are considered by the Committee as necessary for the abatement of intemperence. The District Excise Officers concerned have been addressed in the matter.

23. *Itinerant lecturers.*—Skeleton lectures on suitable subjects with suggestions on matters relating to evils of intemperence, laws of health, education, thrift, etc., are being printed and it is proposed to distribute these to those teachers who

are willing and capable to undertake this work on holidays. Steps are being taken to enlist the services of honorary lecturers also for this sort of work.

24. *Expenditure.*—The total amount of expenditure under several items included in the programme of the Committee for the half year is Rs. 24,747-0-9, as per details noted hereunder:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of clearance of rank vegetation	398	13	8
2. Cost of sinking of wells	8,484	1	1
3. Cost of improving drainage	160	6	0
4. Cost of printing of leaflets, etc.	159	8	0
5. Cost of travelling Dispensaries	642	4	6
6. Cost of quinine and esanofele	1,270	0	0
7 Cost of improving old roads and of constructing new ones	2,660	0	0
8. Loans to settlers	2,105	0	0
9. Pay, etc., of Vaccinators	394	0	0
10. Stipend to midwifery pupils	471	13	3
11. Cost of establishment including miscellaneous expenditure	8,001	2	3
Total ...	24,747	0	9

The total expenditure for the current year under all heads of Malnad Improvement is Rs. 33,723-13-3.

Besides, works of the estimated value of Rs. 9,645-15-0, were turned out during the half year by the raiyats of their own accord at the instance of this department as particularised hereunder.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Clearance of rank vegetation	3,955	10	0
2. Minor drainage works	5,122	13	0
3. Wells	567	8	0
Total ...	9,645	15	0

The total work turned out by the raiyats during the year 1915-16 is reported to be of the estimated value of Rs. 12,745-6-2.

INVESTIGATION.

25. *Increase of population in some villages.*—The census figures of 1911 as compared with the figures of the previous census in 1901, showed an increase of population in 391 villages out of 1,305 villages in this district, included within the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme notwithstanding the general decline of population in the entire malnad tract. How far the movement of population has effected this increase is a matter requiring investigation. A list of these villages (showing increase of population) is being prepared in this office and necessary enquiries will be made in the matter. To find out the causes for such increase it seems desirable to have more frequent censuses in selected localities.

26. *Seasons of highest mortality.*—The following statement shows by months the number of deaths from all causes during the year 1915-16 in the malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli and in the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi.

Month	Sagar	Nagar	Tirthahalli	Kumsi	Total
July	84	81	101	33	299
August	104	81	99	35	319
September	104	69	144	48	165
October	113	100	112	54	379
November	97	88	113	61	359
December	104	97	157	74	432
January	112	65	140	71	398
February	93	61	113	47	314
March	73	63	86	55	277
April	78	48	71	31	228
May	79	42	64	30	215
June	96	49	102	34	281
Total ...	1,137	844	1,302	573	3,856

It will be seen that only in the months of March, April and May that the number of deaths is low. These could be said to be the healthiest months in the year. Just after the Mungar rains and before the outbreak of the south-west monsoons there will have formed many stagnant pools of water in which Anophelinae breed and spread malarial infection to the people especially when their vitality has sunk to its slowest ebb and hence the high rate of mortality in the months of June, July and August. Then again in the months of November, December and January relapses of malaria occur, which so lower the vitality of the people that they succumb to pneumonia, dysentery, ænemia and such like ailments. With a view to investigate this matter, the District Committee have now resolved that mortuary figures for as many years as could be available may be compiled to enable some deductions being drawn and further enquiry being pursued. The Special Sanitary Officer has been entrusted with this work.

27. *Effects of Bagani toddy.*—The use of costly liquors has been one of the causes for the decline of the malnad raiyats both from a financial point of view and also from the physical aspect. The people in the malnad are in the favour of the use of the Bagani toddy both as food and drink and pray for the renewal of the privilege of drawing this toddy free for home consumption from trees standing on lands in their holdings. The subject was discussed by the Central Committee at its meeting held in June 1916 and a recommendation has been submitted to Government for sanctioning this proposal. The orders of Government on this subject are being awaited. (*Vide* letter No. 115, dated 23rd June 1916.)

28. *Relative vitality of the several classes.*—As regards vital statistics, it has at the outset to be observed that the present system of registration is extremely defective and no safe and definite conclusion can be based thereon. At any rate from a study of figures available for the last two years the following general remarks are offered. The rate of mortality has been highest among the Hindus particularly the Halepikas and similar depressed classes. It is less amongst the Mahomedans and least among Christians. This may be said to be due to the fact that the Christians have cleaner habits of life and resort more freely to hospital treatment than the other communities. Economic causes also contribute not a little to the high mortality amongst the other classes. A better system of registration of vital statistics has recently been sanctioned and it may hereafter be possible to get more reliable figures and to draw definite conclusions. The investigation of the actual causes for this difference in the relative vitality of the several classes is engaging the consideration of the District Committee which has since appointed a sub-committee consisting of two non-official and three official members for the purpose of going into the question thoroughly. The sub-committee have already begun their deliberations and it is hoped that some definite progress will be made in the matter during the current year.

29. *Necessity for more frequent censuses.*—The necessity for frequent censuses is pointed out in para 17. The subject was placed before the Central Committee at its last meeting held in June 1916 but was vetoed by 6 to 5. The District Committee has now resolved that the Central Committee be again moved to reconsider this proposal and this will be placed before that body at its next meeting.

30. *Adaptation of Khaneshumari to indicate the increase or decrease of population.*—It seems desirable that this statistical register compiled by the village officers every year if it has to serve any useful purpose, should be capable of verification with the mortuary figures. The District Committee have accordingly resolved that the Deputy Commissioner may be addressed to issue necessary instructions to Amildars to see to the careful and correct compilation of these registers so as to admit of its reconciliation with the registers of vital statistics. A communication has been addressed to him in this matter.

DEPARTMENTAL SCHEMES.

31. *Sanitary Department: Malaria research work.*—The malaria survey, which was long under contemplation of the District and Central Committees, was not sanctioned by Government but a 'Disease Survey' was ordered to be taken up.

As a complete disease survey of the whole district was not found possible with the existing staff, the Committee resolved that this work be undertaken during the half year in Aralgode and villages within a radius of six miles therefrom in the Sagar Taluk. The District Sanitary Officer was deputed for this work and the Malnad Improvement Sub-Overseer, Sagar, was placed on special duty to assist him in this connection. It is learnt that this work is completed and the report of the District Sanitary Officer is being awaited in this office.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for a small Laboratory, to enable research work to be undertaken by the Special Sanitary Officer especially as effecting malnad diseases but Government refused sanction to the establishment of such a Laboratory. (*Vide* Government Order No. 3354-8—San. 22-14-4, dated 9th November 1915) and ordered the purchase of a portable microscope out of this allotment (*vide* Government Order No. 3736-9—San. 8-15-8, dated 22nd November 1915). The Senior Surgeon, who, was requested to arrange for the purchase of the microscope, has however written to say that owing to war conditions it was not possible to get the microscope before the close of the year under report. (*Vide* letter No. 4940, dated 15th June 1916.)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

32. *Increase of Primary Schools.*—The Inspector-General of Education has intimated in his letter No. 1632-258, dated 19th July 1916, that grants ranging from Rs. 5 to 7 were sanctioned for 57 Village Elementary Aided Schools during the half year and that 30 Government Schools were opened. The opening of a School at Banadakoppa village in the Sorab Taluk was recommended by the undersigned and the Inspector-General of Education has intimated in his letter No. 19056-3062, dated 12th March 1916 that the proposal has been noted for consideration during the next official year.

Special Industrial Schools.—The opening of an Industrial School at Shimoga has been sanctioned by Government. The Rattan School at Agumbe started by the Malnad Improvement Committee of Shimoga was transferred to the Education Department as per instructions contained in Government Order No. 8690-2—San. 121-15-2, dated 27th May 1916. The average number of attendance of pupils in this school during the months of April, May and June was reported to be 12, the average number on the roll being 19. Besides these, carpentry classes were opened by the Education Department in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shikarpur, Tirthahalli and Shimoga and a Smithy class as well in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shikarpur.

The starting of a combined work-shop and Industrial School at Tirthahalli on a joint stock basis with a share capital of Rs. 10,000 is under contemplation and the shares have all been completely subscribed for. The initial deposit has been paid in most cases and arrangement have been made to get the Company registered under the Mysore Companies' Regulation. The sale of the old musafirkhana building in Tirthahalli Town for Rs. 2,000 for locating the concern has been sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the District Board in April last. The opening of a similar institution at Kallurkatte has also been taken up by the Malnad Improvement Taluk Committee for the Nagar Taluk and it is proposed to register the Company under the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

Medical inspection of Schools.—A regular scheme for the Medical inspection of schools has been sanctioned by Government and this work is being attended to by the Special Sanitary Officer.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of semi-itinerant Dispensaries have also been attending to this work.

Physical culture.—Gymnastic instructors have been appointed for the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Shimoga, Kallurkatte and Sagar and the one at Kallurkatte was appointed at the instance of this department. The necessity for physical culture and its advantages were also explained to the raiyats by the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers during their tours.

Easy books on hygiene.—Hygiene is being taught in all the Lower Secondary Schools as an optional subject and revised books in Kannada are intimated by the Inspector-General of Education as being in course of compilation.

Special scholarships.—Four midwifery scholarships were granted by the Malnad Improvement Committee to pupils undergoing training in the maternities at Bangalore and Mysore. A sum of Rs. 471-13-3 was disbursed to the pupils undergoing training during the half year.

A recommendation was made to the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of the grant of more scholarships to malnad boys studying in the High School classes and this officer has replied that a general scheme for the grant of the scholarships is pending orders before Government.

Proposals for the construction of suitable school buildings for the schools at Rippenpet and Sampekatte in the Nagar Taluk were made by the undersigned to the Inspector-General of Education and these are receiving the attention of the Education Department.

GENERAL.

Malnad allowance to teachers.—An allowance of Rs. 2 to each of the teachers serving in the malnad has been sanctioned by Government and a further recommendation has been made through the Inspector-General of Education for raising the same from Rs. 2 to 5.

Lowering the minimum number of boys required for State aided school.—Considering the peculiar difficulties in malnad villages especially in the matter of communication and the existence of houses far removed from each other the Committee has thought it extremely desirable that the minimum number of boys on the roll required in the case of grant-in-aid schools should be reduced from 15 to 10. A recommendation in these terms has been made to the Inspector-General of Education.

Educational Exhibition.—An educational exhibition was held at Tirthahalli in January 1916 with the object of promoting the cause of the spread of primary education in the malnad tracts and a contribution of Rs. 50 was paid out of the Malnad Improvement funds to this exhibition as per sanction of Government conveyed in their Order No. 4732-5—San. 83-15, dated 29th December 1915.

FOREST, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

33. *Encouragement and development of industry.*—No information was furnished by the Director of Industries in regard to the progress of work in this respect in spite of his having been requested to do so and a reference has been made to Government in this connection. (*Vide* letter No. C. 13 M. I. of 16-17, dated 7th July 1916.)

34. *Encouragement of co-operative enterprise.*—Five Co-operative Societies, four in the Tirthahalli Taluk and one in the Sorab Taluk are intimated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as having been started during the half year.

The registration of two societies in the Sagar Taluk were cancelled by the Registrar as there was no likelihood of their working owing mainly to the existence of party feelings among the people. The other Co-operative Societies are all learnt to be doing good work. The Registrar has further intimated that vigorous attempts are being made by him to organise fresh Co-operative Societies wherever possible.

35. *Labour supply.*—As scarcity of labour is a peculiar hardship in the malnad attention was paid to the investigation of this prominent grievance and a scheme was drafted by the Secretary and placed before the Central Committee at its meeting held in February last. The subject had also been discussed at the Malnad Improvement Conferences held at Tirthahalli and Kallurkatte in September last and the trend of public opinion was in favor of taking special measures for the solution of this important question. The scheme has been resolved by the Central Committee to be taken up for discussion at its next meeting.

36. *General.*—During the half year under report Taluk Conferences were held at Shikarpur, Channagiri and Sagar and several important subjects relating to the improvement of the malnad were discussed and noted for action.

It is very interesting to note that a hand printing press invented and manufactured by one Mr. K. V. Gundu Rao of Sagar was exhibited at the Conference held at Sagar and this attracted considerable attention.

A peculiar feature of the Sagar Conference was the starting of a Joint Stock Society to be registered under the Charitable Endowments Act for the purpose of affording financial aid to the Gudigars of this taluk and to put this languishing industry on some sound financial basis.

One Mr. C. Krishna Rao, son of Sowcar Mr. Narasimhaiya of Nagar successfully organised a very instructive and interesting Health exhibition at Nagar and a series of popular lectures were also delivered on the occasion. The whole function was the outcome purely of private enterprise and was very much appreciated by the raiyats of Nagar and the surrounding villages.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 4503-49—G. M. 291-16-1, dated 4th October 1916.

The following statements, showing among other particulars, the disposals of representations made at the Representative Assembly meetings of 1915 and of previous years, are published for general information.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Govt., General Department.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Representation.	Number.
General Subjects of 1915	 254
Local Subjects of 1915	 138
Extracts from addresses presented to the Dewan	 23
Total	 415

Disposal	Number	Percentage	Remarks
A.—Disposed of at the meeting....	50	12·0	*Vide* published Proceedings of the meeting.
B.—Referred to Heads of Departments for necessary action.	27	6·6	*Vide* List A.
C.—Disposed of by Government subsequent to the meeting.	69	16·2	*Vide* List B.
D.—Pending disposal (excluding cases requiring no orders, *viz.*, 133 or 32·2 p. c.)	136	33·0	